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REQUIREMENTS TO FACILITATE INSTALLATION OF:

- **TREVIRA FABRIC WALL CLADDING**
- **WALL PROTECTION NETTING**



Continental Sports' fabric wall cladding system provides the ideal solution to covering the inside face of metal wall cladding. It offers the following benefits:

- Aesthetic improvements by hiding wall cladding and cladding rails
- Prevents unsightly build up over time of dust on cladding rails
- Prevents projectiles such as shuttlecocks getting trapped on cladding rails
- Enables acoustic and thermal insulation panels to be installed cheaply - Kingspan panels fixed between cladding rails can be covered by fabric rather than requiring expensive visible acoustic panelling

PLEASE NOTE: Trevira is opaque if not in front of a light source - so any insulation behind it does not need to be finished neatly. If it is in front of a light source such as a window, in bright light pin-pricks of light will be visible. Trevira has zero acoustic properties.

The image below on the left shows a typical internal sports hall wall with impact boarding at low level and cladding / columns / cross-bracing and the internal face of wall cladding visible. The image on the right shows the same wall area after the installation of Trevira fabric wall cladding.



METHOD OF INSTALLATION

- 1) Bespoke steel bracketry is fixed to the building.
- 2) Steel cables are spanned between the bracketry and tightened using strainer screws.
- 3) Eyelets are sewn into the top edge of the Trevira fabric at 150mm centres which are attached to the top horizontal steel cable using tie-wraps. If using netting instead of Trevira, the netting mesh is simply attached to the cables using tie-wraps.
- 4) The vertical edges of the Trevira are stapled to timbers installed by others (see below) and trapped with colour-coded timber laths.
- 5) The fabric is tightened and trapped along its bottom edge using two-part timber laths fixed to the blockwork or impact panels that form the lower sports hall walls.

For any protrusion through the fabric such as basketball goal support bracketry, fire alarm points, lighting conduit, we undertake the following works:

- 1) Staple the fabric to timber installed around the protrusion by others (see below)
- 2) Staple the fabric from the protrusion to the top or bottom edge (whichever is closer) of the fabric to timber installed by others (see below).
- 3) Cut the fabric vertically from the top or bottom edge (whichever is the shortest) to the protrusion and around the protrusion and trap the stapled edges with colour-coded timber laths.

FEATURES IMPACTING THE FINISH OF THE INSTALLATION

Trevira is a fabric that is sewn in sections to create a large area to cover each wall. There is naturally some potential for minor puckering on hems and joins which is normal.

The more simple the shape of the wall (e.g. a rectangle) the better the finish we are able to obtain. The following features increase the likelihood that seams will not run straight and that rippling will remain visible on completion:

- The higher the number of protrusions through the fabric
- The further any protrusion is from the top or bottom edge of the fabric
- The more cutouts that are needed for ventilation louvres, windows or similar
- The more complex the final shape of the fabric

We are able to provide a high quality virtual ripple-free finish when viewed from floor level in most instances, but given all the above features prevent a consistent tension being able to be obtained across a wall, the higher the likelihood of residual rippling or puckering.

If using netting instead of Trevira, the items above all affect our ability to tension the netting consistently which means it is more likely that the squares of the mesh may be slightly distorted (e.g. rhombus rather than square in some areas) .

The image below shows the impact of a protrusion that is distant from the edge of the fabric. As we must cut vertically from the edge to the protrusion and cover that cut with a timber lath, the more protrusions and the further they are from the edge, the more timber laths are necessary and the longer they must be which all impacts the visual finish of the product.



BUILDERS WORK REQUIREMENTS

We require the Main Contractor to provide timbers in three types of locations:

- 1) **Vertical corner timbers**
- 2) **Protrusion surround timbers**
- 3) **Vertical cut timbers**

IMPORTANT NOTE: All the types of timbers that we require to be installed must finish in line with the low level blockwork / impact boards and the line of the fabric - i.e. the timbers must not be recessed back from the vertical plane of the fabric.

- 1) **VERTICAL CORNER TIMBERS** - Vertical timbers in each corner of the room from the top to the bottom of the edge of the fabric. These can be rough sawn timber, or plywood (any timber that we can staple the fabric to and screw fix a timber lath to - so if plywood we require at least 12mm thick) and must protrude at least 100mm from the edge of the fabric down each wall. If the wall covering is to be netting rather than Trevira, these should be painted (by others) in a colour to match the cladding or netting as they will remain visible. If the covering is Trevira the timbers will be hidden so do not require finishing.



- 2) **PROTRUSION SURROUND TIMBERS** - Timber around any protrusion through the fabric. This should be at least 40mm around the protrusion and if plywood at least 12mm thick. THIS IS NOT REQUIRED IF THE CLADDING IS NETTING RATHER THAN TREVIRA

The image below shows timbers around rafters that are protruding through the top edge of the Trevira. PLEASE NOTE: We can either finish the top edge horizontally under the lowest point of any roof beam, or we can cut the fabric around roof beams to provide a castellated effect. The latter is aesthetically more attractive but more costly due to the additional time required for installation. The text in our quotation describes which method we have quoted for so please ensure it is the version you require, or ask for an alternative cost.

The image also shows a drainage pipe protrusion with timber surrounding the protrusion and from the protrusion to the top edge of the fabric.



The image to the right shows Trevira with the top edge at maximum height with the fabric cut around each rafter:



- 3) **VERTICAL CUT TIMBERS** - Timber at least 40mm wide from any protrusion vertically from the protrusion to the closest of the top or bottom edge of the Trevira. THIS IS NOT REQUIRED IF THE CLADDING IS NETTING RATHER THAN TREVIRA

The image below shows a protrusion (for data / alarm / wifi points) that is at the bottom edge of the fabric so does not need any additional vertical cut timbers.



The image below shows protrusion surround timbers for a lighting power conduit and vertical cut timbers from the protrusion to the closest top or bottom edge of the fabric - in this case the top edge.



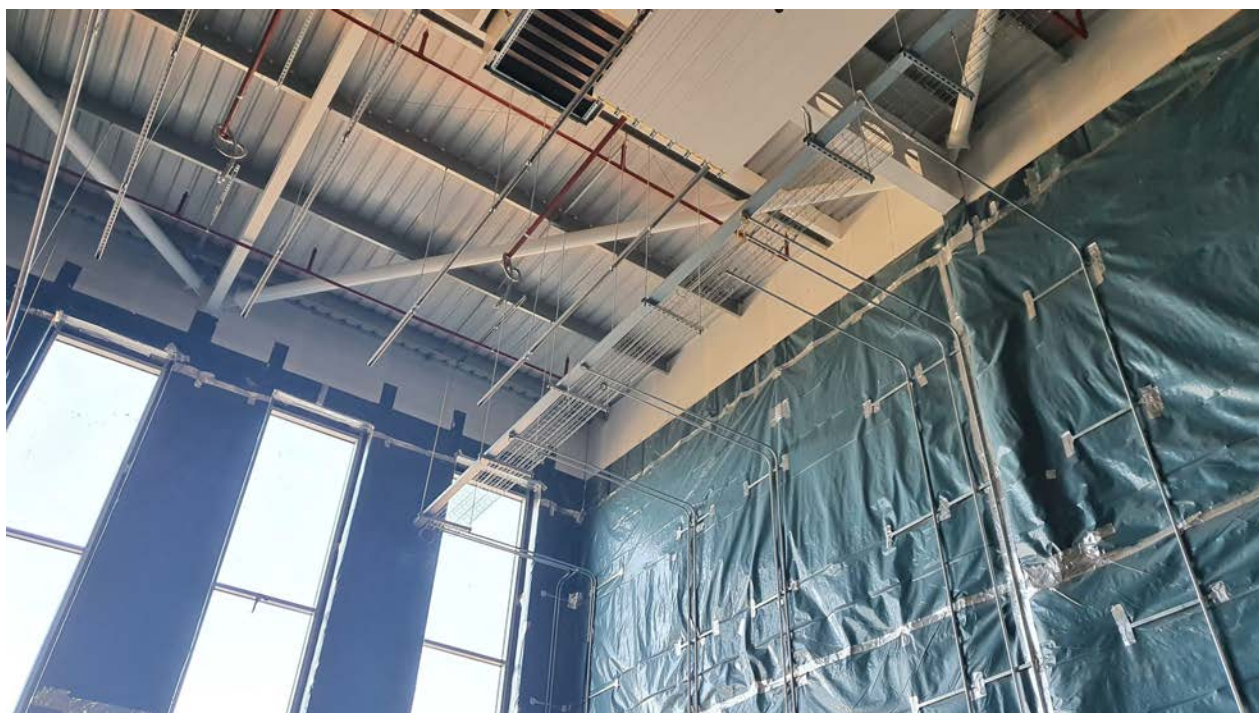
The image below shows protrusion surround timbers around secondary support steelwork for ceiling mounted basketball goals and vertical cut timbers from that protrusion to the top edge of the fabric, along with an image showing the Trevira around those steels following installation.



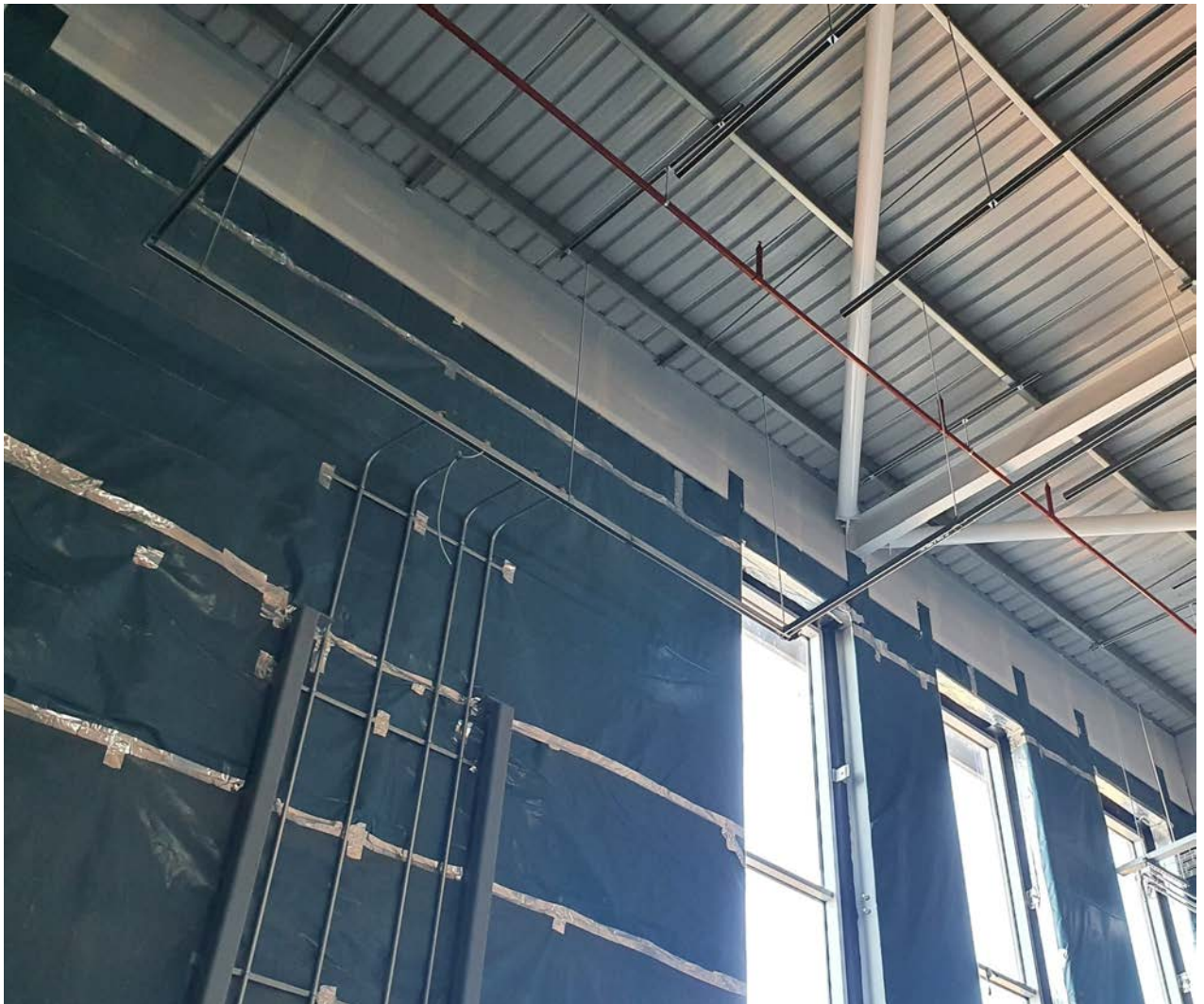
LESSONS LEARNED

The images below show a site where consideration had not been given in advance to the installation of Trevira fabric wall cladding:

- 1) The image below shows multiple protrusions of electrical conduit that would need to pass through the fabric. Each protrusion requires a cut in the fabric and timber patressing around each protrusion. The number of protrusions mean the fabric is virtually guaranteed to pucker and ripple in that area. The conduit also prevents access equipment being able to access the soffit where the bracketry and cables are due to be fixed and prevent operatives being able to attach the fabric in that area.



- 2) The U-shaped lighting trunking / conduit shown below prevents operatives from using a MEWP or similar access equipment from reaching the soffit and roof steelwork onto which brackets must be fixed. The multiple protrusions of conduit going from the wall to the trunking mean that there will be puckering and rippling in the finished fabric.



FURTHER ADVICE AND GUIDANCE

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